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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

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Circulation During April.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	103,429	16.....	103,010
2.....	103,520	17 (Sunday).....	119,690
3 (Sunday).....	103,520	18.....	101,890
4.....	103,570	19.....	103,520
5.....	103,510	20.....	103,730
6.....	104,290	21.....	102,320
7.....	103,290	22.....	102,530
8.....	102,000	23.....	103,020
9.....	104,490	24 (Sunday).....	120,600
10 (Sunday).....	120,600	25.....	102,570
11.....	103,450	26.....	102,500
12.....	102,870	27.....	103,840
13.....	103,170	28.....	104,040
14.....	101,610	29.....	104,570
15.....	101,370	30.....	108,180

Total for the month.....3,171,955
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....70,747

Net number distributed.....3,101,208
Average daily distribution.....30,273

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 6.5 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of April.

J. F. FAIRBANKS,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

THE INFLUENCE OF IDEALS.

The dreamers in this world and the advocates of ideals are men to whom a great debt is due. Right or wrong, the dreamer is intensely sincere. The union of fervor, conviction and energy creates ambition, courage and a capacity for sacrifice, and it makes work love's labor and suffering martyrdom. The dreamer may not realize personal success; in fact, he is frequently a failure, as far as himself is concerned; but it is seldom that he does not leave a strong impression of some kind.

Painting, sculpture, music, books, plays and the arts in general, the sciences, invention, systems of commerce, the professions, the machinery and methods of war, the laws and habits and governments of society, and everything, in fact, not excepting religion, have felt the influence of ideals and the genius of the dreamer. The most practical and the most unpractical affairs of life have profited from the ideals and work of the extremist.

Most of the ideals cannot be realized. Many of them can be realized, but cannot be maintained. But the persistent effort to rise higher and higher gradually establishes new and better standards. And so it is that the world owes to the idealist, who seldom experiences the pleasures and comforts of personal success, a debt that must be paid where even greater ideals are realized in perfect form.

REBUILDING OLD CITIES.

Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis provide for the establishment of long and wide parkways, which are thoroughfare drives connecting the principal boulevards and parks. Washington City returns to the century-old plans of Washington and L'Enfant relating to the location of public edifices and the treatment of streets, mall, squares and grounds. New York contemplates a new scheme for modern public buildings and goes forward with the work of constructing fine semipublic buildings and completing the underground railway system.

London tears down old structures along the Strand, widens the roadway and makes a new plaza; it arranges for important street improvements in Piccadilly and for a new boulevard between Chelsea and the Parliament Houses. The demolition of rickety old buildings, many of them famous, and the appearance of modern structures, mark the transition into the modern London, with its well-known underground railway.

Buda-Pesth has transformed the two sides of the river into what is thought to be the finest river front in the world, and it has erected new public buildings in accordance with present ideas, as New York and St. Louis propose to do. In Paris there is a comprehensive plan to rearrange the plans of the city. Berlin and Birmingham have disposed of the slums. St. Petersburg, Vienna and many foreign municipalities have established additional parks and circular parks and wide driveways, and many American cities are planning to introduce in this country the "ring boulevard" and the circular park and to establish numerous small parks.

Improvement energy is not confined to the large cities. In the small towns, everywhere in the United States, the administrations and the public are taking great interest in good-looking public buildings, good roads and pretty parks. Among the larger American cities Baltimore and New Orleans are doing interesting work. New Orleans is giving attention to a complete new sanitary sewer system. Baltimore is preparing to widen streets and do probably as much as New Orleans toward improving the sewer system. The methods followed in New York and Boston and Pittsburgh and St. Louis to solve the water supply and water-clarification problems are also worthy of note.

If the municipal-ownership enterprises of London, Glasgow, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow and other European cities were included with the other

work of reconstruction and improvement which is in progress all over the United States and Europe, the record of the last few years would be startling. The European cities are rebuilding, undoing the old and creating the new. The American cities are rebuilding; but, instead of undoing the old, are formulating modern plans and systems for unfinished work.

American cities have begun to appreciate the benefits of good streets and sewers, park systems, wide thoroughfares, plazas, boulevards and good-looking public and semipublic buildings. Public taste has been bettered by the campaign for civic improvement which has been waged for several years. If the right foresight is used, American cities will acquire beauty and conveniences at relatively small cost, as they have the expensive experiences of European municipalities to guide them.

THIRTY MONTHS OF DECEIT.

Should the Republican party succeed in its fraudulent policy concerning tariff revision, the fact would constitute a gigantic travesty upon the practical justice which is at the basis of American life. While politics is replete with minor deceptions, it is true nevertheless that essential honesty is the measure of party existence. At least such has been the case heretofore. The political success which is had at the expense of honesty and justice is short-lived. Fooling all the people once is the limit of such attainment. The inevitable penalty is, or has been, defeat. Bringing the realization of this truth into the contemplation of the Republican course pursued with reference to revision, and it is difficult to foresee anything but defeat for that party.

The people's cognizance of the truth that they have been deceived and cheated outright during the past thirty months is one of the big political facts of the hour. With abundant opportunity for fulfillment of its radical and emphatic revision promises the Republican party has stood pat upon its infamous Dingley schedules and chosen to risk the people's intolerance. The attitude and the reason are both patent to the nation. A thousand and one incidents have developed both conspicuously. The result is that popular gorge has somewhat risen. That it promises to rise higher and impel the retributive action toward which all political history points is strongly indicated. All the force of Republican oratory to the contrary notwithstanding, the tariff at this moment occupies a larger place in the political forum than at any time in recent years. The truth is that the American people want speedy revision. The proposition that they will rise up in their might and compel recognition is supported by large probability.

The tariff ought to be revised, looking at the issue, even from the narrowest protection standpoint. The rank and file of Republicans unite in perceiving and condemning the iniquities of the Dingley schedules, even admitting that the principle underlying them is correct and that they achieve their purpose to some extent. It is as plain to Republicans as to Democrats that numerous of the industrial trusts receive more than strict "protection" from the schedules, and that the result is a direct levying upon the people. It is a glaring fact that this levying is in many cases so great as to permit foreign invasion by the trusts and the selling of products abroad for less than they are sold here and even at a "loss." In other cases it is perceived that the people pay the cost of the trusts' foreign warfare among themselves. The inequitable operation of the schedules is observed to continue inflicting damage upon the American people long after the "danger" to American industry from foreign competition has ceased in most cases to exist. In other words, the principle of "protection" has long ago done its work and left the American trusts in sole possession of the market. Foreign competitors destroyed once are destroyed for all time. And such are the advantages already secured that American concerns, were the schedules thrown down altogether, would still retain undisputed possession of the field. Yet, without a reason for being, the tariff continues to militate the American people inside the wall for the benefit of those concerns for whose outside "protection" it was originally and ostensibly designed. The use to which the trusts now put the Dingley bill is "protection" in aggression; not in defense. And this is the sort of protection which the Republican machine by compact assumes for the future.

The people's perception of the tariff's crimes upon them led more than two years ago to the cry for revision, whereupon the Republican leaders began their campaign of promise. At first there were an outright declaration of the need for revision, and promises pursuant thereto. Mr. Roosevelt was foremost among those campaigners who recognized the popular clamor, and his utterances preceding the election of 1902 were admissions of the gravest necessity, and to-day constitute a powerful proof of the deliberate deception to which his party has resorted. Indeed, his tariff utterances from time to time since then afford a perfect index to the Republican course. Read together, his and other Republican utterances disclose the successive gradations by which the promise of revision has been altered, until now it is no more than a statement that revision will be had provided conditions should ever warrant, but that now no occasion exists therefor, and the "tariff is not an issue." Mr. Roosevelt took a great step in altering the revision promise when he declared in his message that revision was not a remedy. Incidentally, here, the question cannot but occur: Supposing it is not a remedy for the basic evils of the trusts, is it not at any rate an alleviation? Would it not remove some of the palpably unnecessary iniquities which levy distressingly upon the people to create sheer net profits for the privileged monopolies?

The Republican policy has been one of gradual trimming. The only remnant of the original promise is a denial coupled with a vague conjecture. With this the party enters the campaign. Later exigencies may cause it to revert to its earlier promises. Its opportunism of two years ago may recur. Leaders who are capable of temporizing with the people as these have done will stop at nothing. But it will be difficult to render the violated promise impressive again. The people are less credulous than they were two years ago and more insistent upon tariff changes.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE FAIR.

All the beauty of fancy becomes reality at the Fair by night, when from frozen music the rare architectural creation turns to a poem in fire. A drawing of infinite grace in lines of myriad lights, the purple heavens overhead, the Fair is a dream in realization, a picture to madden poets.

Lalla Rookh never saw stained webs of such beauty as the fabric of light there. Kubla Kahn's stately pleasure dome and sacred river and measureless caverns never achieved such fairy loveliness. No feast of Cleopatra in all its Oriental gorgeousness ever attained the like. Aladdin's magic lamp could not produce it. Portia's heavens, studied with patines of bright gold, as seen from her luxurious balcony, were as fireflies to suns compared to the illuminated vista of light and sky from the plaza. Milton never dreamed anything approaching it in his fairest inspirations; nor Dante, nor any other who transcribed the vision of a mind's eye.

The World's Fair poem is actual for the vision.

but no less a poem. And all the atmosphere of magic and illusion and poetry are there on these balmy May nights, when the breeze is heavy with the perfume of flowers and the air is flooded with sweet sounds.

SHOWS FOR ITSELF.

Several statements in the annual report of the Collector of the Revenue deserve to be remembered to the credit of Mr. Hammer and good government. Mention already has been made of a gain in revenue in three years of \$2,488,818.24. Other points exemplify the method by which good work has been done—strict fulfillment of the law.

The Collector's commissions for three years amounted to \$370,814.32. Out of this sum he takes his salary and pays the expenses of running the office, such as clerk hire and supplies. In the three years he used \$272,644.08 for all purposes, and returned \$98,170.24 to the public revenue. If circumstances were different the public revenue might have received less than \$98,000.

The increase in collections is explained by the statement that 91.77 per cent of current bills were collected in 1903-4, and that the percentage was large in each of the preceding two years. It is sufficient to call attention to these points in the official records. The statement shows for itself.

When you read that Ernest Terah Hooley is landed behind the bars you may suppose that disturbing the peace, for instance, is the charge, since the fellow sounds as if he might be a cousin to that rowdy, Terence Mulvaney. But you are wrong—the gentleman with the Kipling-like name is in for something much more dignified and polite. He is the hero of a colossal bankruptcy which shook the London financial world, he is now charged with "conspiracy to defraud" a lot of financiers, and he had no trouble at all giving a \$40,000 bond. Mr. Hooley, indeed, is very much of a gentleman.

Boston declines to receive or entertain the fifty visiting Filipinos. Oh, hospitable Boston! Boston goes in for imperialism and all that sort of thing, but prefers vicarious atonement. Boston believes in annexing foreign peoples and letting somebody else do the entertaining; or in proclaiming emancipation and letting somebody else furnish the provender. All the world admires and loves Boston.

The statement of the Republican City Committeeman of the Sixth Ward may be taken as authoritative upon the subject of "chance" in St. Louis. But for the fact that Mr. Owen is a City Committeeman, he says, he would vote for Folk himself. "He can't be beat," he declares. "He will carry St. Louis hands down." We commend Mr. Owen as one of the ablest judges of politics in our midst.

The Indian exhibit now covers forty acres; but, of course, if we get crowded for space, we shall know what to do with the Indian. Minimizing the Indian space would be rather characteristic of the Louisiana Purchase exhibition.

After cogitating about the brilliant receptions held in St. Louis, it is reasonable to wonder whether members of the Oriental and European nobility never have headache.

Secretary of War Taft is a victim of society life. He will now cheerfully resume hardtack.

RECENT COMMENT.

United States Laboratory Inspection.

According to the Monthly Commission Report, the greater number of subdivisions of the preliminary medical scientific subjects necessitates a greater number of well-equipped laboratories and a greater staff of teachers. Upon this topic Doctor Gaskell makes the following observations:

"With respect to the first item, the building of laboratories, the activity going on in the States makes one almost afraid of the future. Everywhere one has the feeling that the whole country is so impressed with the desire for the best educational methods that whenever new buildings are required the money is forthcoming for their erection. Either it is given by a munificent donor or is left by will, or is obtained from the past alumni and the general public by the exertions of the President. In the State university systems may move a bit more slowly, but here, too, new buildings arise with considerable rapidity at the demand of the faculty. It is impossible to enumerate all the rooms for students and research in the different departments of all the universities visited; it is sufficient to say that at Harvard and at University of Pennsylvania it was felt that the laboratories for the preliminary scientific medical subjects were not quite up to date, and in consequence in both places palatial buildings are arising for the teaching of physiology, pathology, etc. The building at Philadelphia, which is nearly completed, will be, I should think, the finest in the world, unless the Harvard building beats it. At Chicago also there is practically unlimited space for buildings, and also an unlimited purse.

When the Body Loses Height.

"What are the proportions of the ideal human body?" The vexed question has never been answered conclusively.

A corollary of it is this: "What are the proportions of the average healthy man or woman as we find them?" Not even to this has a reply been given.

However, we are approaching it. Scientists have made myriads of measurements of the stature of man, and some of them are quoted by Fleet Surgeon Williams in the annual report on the health of the navy, just issued.

To begin with, the boy when born is about half an inch taller than the girl. This difference is maintained till near the age of 13, when, in this country and America, the average girl is taller and heavier than the boy. This halting, so to speak, on the part of the male is fully recovered, and he again outruns the female in size.

At the period of full development the man's average height compared with the woman's average is as 16 to 15.

Both men and women maintain their maximum height till the age of 30 years, when they begin to grow shorter, until at 50 they have lost three inches.

The reason for this dwindling is attributed to the sinking of the soft parts between the bones and to the stoop gradually acquired by old people.

Youth, Dress and Economy.

Russell Sage.
Economy is the first element of success. No young man needs three or four suits of clothes. Two are enough. The only thought a young man needs to spend on his wardrobe is to look out for bargains and get all at the lowest price. Their ridiculous dress more than anything else proves that our boys need someone to keep them in check.

Every young man should watch the clothing market as closely as a successful Wall street broker watches the stock market. Let him be on the lookout for bargains, and he is fostering a business trait which augurs well for his success.

The boy who trains himself to look out for bargains in wearing apparel will know how to get bargains in stocks if he ever goes into Wall street trading. But the young man who pays four times more than their intrinsic value for colored neckties and polka-dot socks just because he thinks they will look pretty had better keep away from business.

Center and Periphery.

The man from Seattle, who was visiting his Boston cousin, took occasion to contrast the two cities.

"You people here are so slow," he said. "You ought to come to our town and get your eyes open. More progress in one year than you do in ten."

"That is merely a familiar optical illusion," replied the Boston cousin, with impressive dignity. "The speed with which you seem to move in a forward direction is due to your remote position from the hub."

EILERS-ALTEPETER WEDDING;
WEDNESDAY CLUB INSTALLS OFFICERS.

MRS. JOSEPH F. EILERS.
Who was until yesterday Miss Verena Altepeter.

A large wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Verena Altepeter, daughter of Mrs. Anna Altepeter, to Joseph F. Eilers, nephew of Sheriff Dickmann. The ceremony took place at St. Vincent's church, Ninth street and Park avenue, at 9 o'clock, and was witnessed by a large number of guests.

The bride wore a handsome costume of white crepe de Chine and lace, with a tulle veil and bridal bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.

Last night a reception to several hundred guests was given at Lafayette avenue and Eighth street, from 7 o'clock until 11. An elaborate banquet was spread and dancing enjoyed to the music of a stringed orchestra.

BUCHER PARTY.

The Joyeux Douzaine Bucher Club met last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Engler. Prizes were awarded to the guest who ate the greatest number of eggs in five minutes. Albert Farrell captured the first prize, with Leo McCole a close second. Phil Mohr sang his latest composition, "How I Envy the President of the Fair," and Miss Margaret Farrell played a few selections on the piano. Those present were:

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